

Uwe Rosemann

Deputy Librarian
University of Hannover and Technical Information Library
Univeritatsbibliothek und TIB
Postfach 6080
D-30060 Hannover
Telephone: 49 511 762-2531, 49-511-762-2268
FAX: 49 511 715 936
Internet: rosemann@tib.uni-hannover.d400.de

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The Technical Information Library -- TIB

1. General Informations

The Technische Informationsbibliothek Hannover (TIB) was founded in 1959 and is the Federal Republic of Germany's National Central Library for all areas of technology and related sciences, especially chemistry, computer science, mathematics and physics. It is the task of the TIB to acquire, and to make available, a comprehensive collection of conventional and non-conventional literature, especially foreign material, with particular emphasis on specialised new publications, which are difficult to obtain or in difficult languages.

2. Acquisitions policy

Areas of excellence in the TIB's world-wide acquisitions are: technical and scientific journals, both general and specialised; conference proceedings; research reports; material from Eastern Europe and East Asia; dissertations; patents; standards, and technical regulations, as well as specialised dictionaries. The TIB subscribes to approximately 18,000 journals.

The TIB has a book stock of 2,750,000 items and 1,400,000 microforms.

Some 100,000 printed items and 50,000 microforms (microfiches and microfilms) are added to the collection annually, with electronic publications (CD-ROM and disks) being acquired in increasing numbers.

In 1993 the acquisitions budget for the TIB, including binding costs was about DM 10 million, this means round about US\$ 6.5 million.

3. Public services

In 1993 the local circulation systems notes down 612,000 requests for literature. From outside there were 430,000 orders, 206,000 of that came from the national interlibrary loan, which is free of charge; 224,000 of that were realized by the document delivery service of the TIB, which is called TIBORDER and with costs.

The vast majority of requests are for journal articles (66%) and conference papers (24%), with the main demand being for documents from the last 10 years (80% of the incoming requests). For this

reason complete volumes of serials and conference proceedings are not available on loan. Only photocopies of the individual articles are supplied. From a subject point of view, the most heavily requested material is in chemistry and chemical technology (19%). In second place are electrical engineering and electronics (14%), and in third place materials science (12%).

4. Co-operation with international database producers

The TIB is document supplier for the following hosts: DBI (german host, specialized for national library catalogues, for example the database ZDB), DIALOG, DIMDI (german host, life sciences), ESA/IRS (host of the European Space Agency), FIZ Technik/Datastar (specialized for engineering and economics) and STN (co-operation between Japan, USA and Germany). The catalogue of the TIB is published as a database called TIBKAT, offered by STN.

The library delivers bibliographic references to several databases, for example NTIS or SIGLE. The TIB co-operates with International Translations Center (ITC) in Delft and its database World Translation Index, which is offered by ESA/IRS and DIALOG.

An own department for documentation works on publications in eastern languages and publications in horticulture.

5. The document delivery service of the TIB

There are different possibilities for online ordering: the customer directly may login in the mailbox TIBMAIL via Datex-P (the german national x.25 connection) or Internet. In TIBMAIL the customer can order a single document, filling out an electronic order form, or send a complete file of requests by file transfer.

Via the hosts DBI and STN the user may order directly and in realtime at the TIB, too. In case of the other hosts, the library downloads the requests three times a day.

Besides online ordering, the customer may use fax, phone or an order form (TIBFORM), which has to be payed in advance.

All the requests, especially the online ones, will be changed into paper form in the library; the books are taken from the shelves and the articles will be scanned. There is only image-scanning; the file will be indexed only with the order number and by this way be brought together with the customer data and the account system. Invoices are written automatically. The delivery of the documents follows conventionally by post, by fax or PC-fax or by email or filetransfer in the near future.

6. Costs

The TIB offers three kinds of orders, which differ from the quickness of delivery. The standard service will be processed within 5-10 days, the express service with post delivery will be processed the same day, but needs additional time for distribution, the express service

with fax transmission is brought to a close within two hours, when the request is submitted until 2 p.m.

7. Projects

Short remarks to some projects, the TIB is engaged in, which are important in the context of document delivery:

Storing and delivering fulltexts

The german copyright law forbids the repeated usage of scanned documents - I think, it's the same in the USA. The TIB is not able to make hundreds or thousands of bilateral agreements with all publishers of its subscribed journals. So we want to speak with german publishers, libraries and other representations of interests to discuss general solutions (for Germany) and make allowance for the technological development and the increased demands of the users.

EDIL

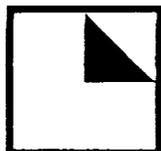
Several partners of the European Union work together in the project EDIL, that means Electronic Document Interchange between Libraries. The target will be standards to send electronic documents on base of different national computer systems.

High-speed networking

In germany a lot of nets are working with low capacity. Germany doesn't want to lose contact to the international development, therefore in several parts of the country high-speed networks are built. The TIB is involved in a project, scanning coloured meteorological journals and present them with high speed for browsing on the workstation.

About the Speaker

Uwe Rosemann, born 1953 in Halle/Germany, study of mathematics, at first head of the mathematics library of the university library of Bielefeld, departmental head of reader services, since 1993 deputy librarian of the TIB (Technical Information Library) in Hannover/Germany.

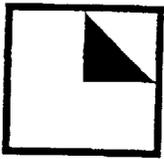


UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK
HANNOVER UND
TECHNISCHE
INFORMATIONSBIBLIOTHEK

The TECHNISCHE INFORMATIONSBIBLIOTHEK
TIB

The TECHNICAL INFORMATION LIBRARY
TIB

UWE ROSEMANN - HANNOVER, GERMANY



1. General Informations

- TIB was founded in 1959 and is the Federal Republic of Germany's National Central Library for all areas of technology and related sciences
- Main task: To acquire and to make available a comprehensive collection of conventional and non-conventional literature, especially foreign material, which is difficult to obtain or in difficult languages
- TIB is financed by the Federal Government (30%) and by the Federal States (70%)
- TIB is mostly integrated with the university library of Hannover
- 242.5 staff members



2. Acquisitions policy

- 18,000 journals
 - 4,300 Germany
 - 5,100 Europe
 - 3,200 USA, Canada
 - 1,200 Eastern Europe
 - 3,200 East Asia
- 2,750,000 items
- 1,400,000 microforms
- Special collections:
 - 985,000 reports, dissertations from the USA
 - 197,000 german dissertations
 - 97,000 research reports
 - patents
- Annually 100,000 printed items and 50,000 microforms are added
- Budget: DM 10 million = ca. US\$ 6.5 million (binding costs included)



3. Public services

- Local loan: 612,000 requests
- Orders from outside: 430,000
 - 206,000 from ILL
 - 224,000 from TIBORDER
- Customers of TIBORDER: 1,600
 - 10% libraries
 - 23% research institutions
 - 62% companies
 - 5% private individuals
- The most heavily requested material:
 - 19% chemistry and chemical technology
 - 14% electrical engineering and electronics
 - 12% materials science



4. Co-operation with international database producers

- **TIB is document supplier for the following hosts:**

- **DBI**
- **DIALOG**
- **DIMDI**
- **ESA/IRS**
- **FIZ Technik/Datastar**
- **STN**

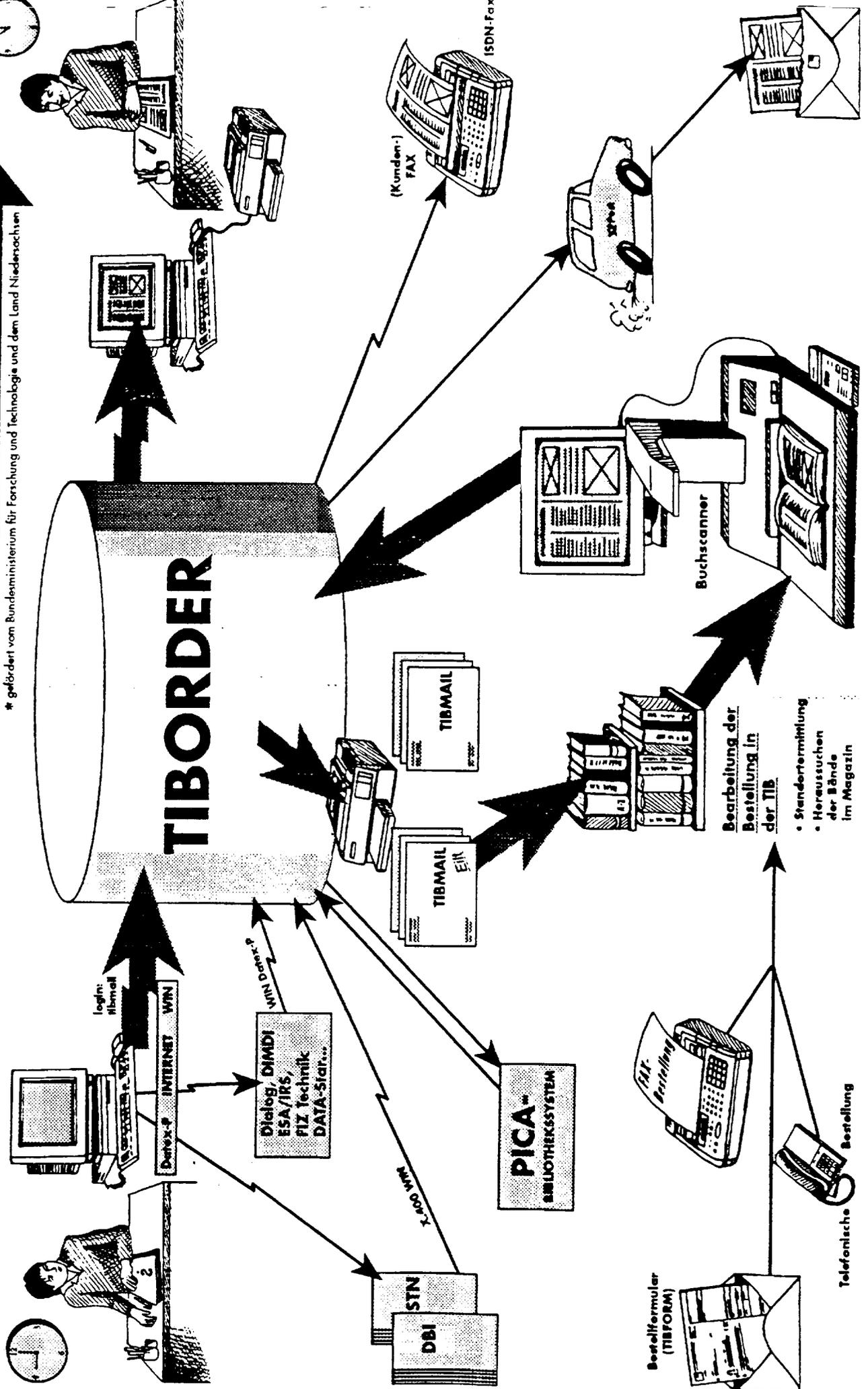
- **TIB delivers input for the following databases:**

- **TIBKAT**
- **NTIS**
- **SIGLE**
- **WTI**
- **DOMA**
- **ZDE**
- **COMPUSCIENCE**

TIBORDER

- DER SCHNELLSTE WEG ZUR FACHLITERATUR

* gefördert vom Bundesministerium für Forschung und Technologie und dem Land Niedersachsen



login: tibmail

TIBORDER

Dialog, DIMDI
ESA/IRS,
FIZ Technik
DATA-Star...

PICA-
BIBLIOTHEKSYSTEM

TIBMAIL
EIR

Fax-
Bestellung

Bestellformular
(TIBFORM)

Bearbeitung der
Bestellung in
der TIB

- Standortermittlung
- Herausuchen
der Bände
im Magazin

Buchscanner

Telefonische
Bestellung

(Kunden-)
FAX

ISDN-Fax





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6. Costs

	Europe	Outside Europe
Standard Service	DM 18,-	DM 25,-
Express Service	DM 36,-	DM 50,-
Express Service with Fax Transmission	DM 41,-	DM 50,- <small>plus telecommunication costs</small>

Ordering facilities:

TIBMAIL: Internet (TELNET): 193.174.126.21
login: tibmail

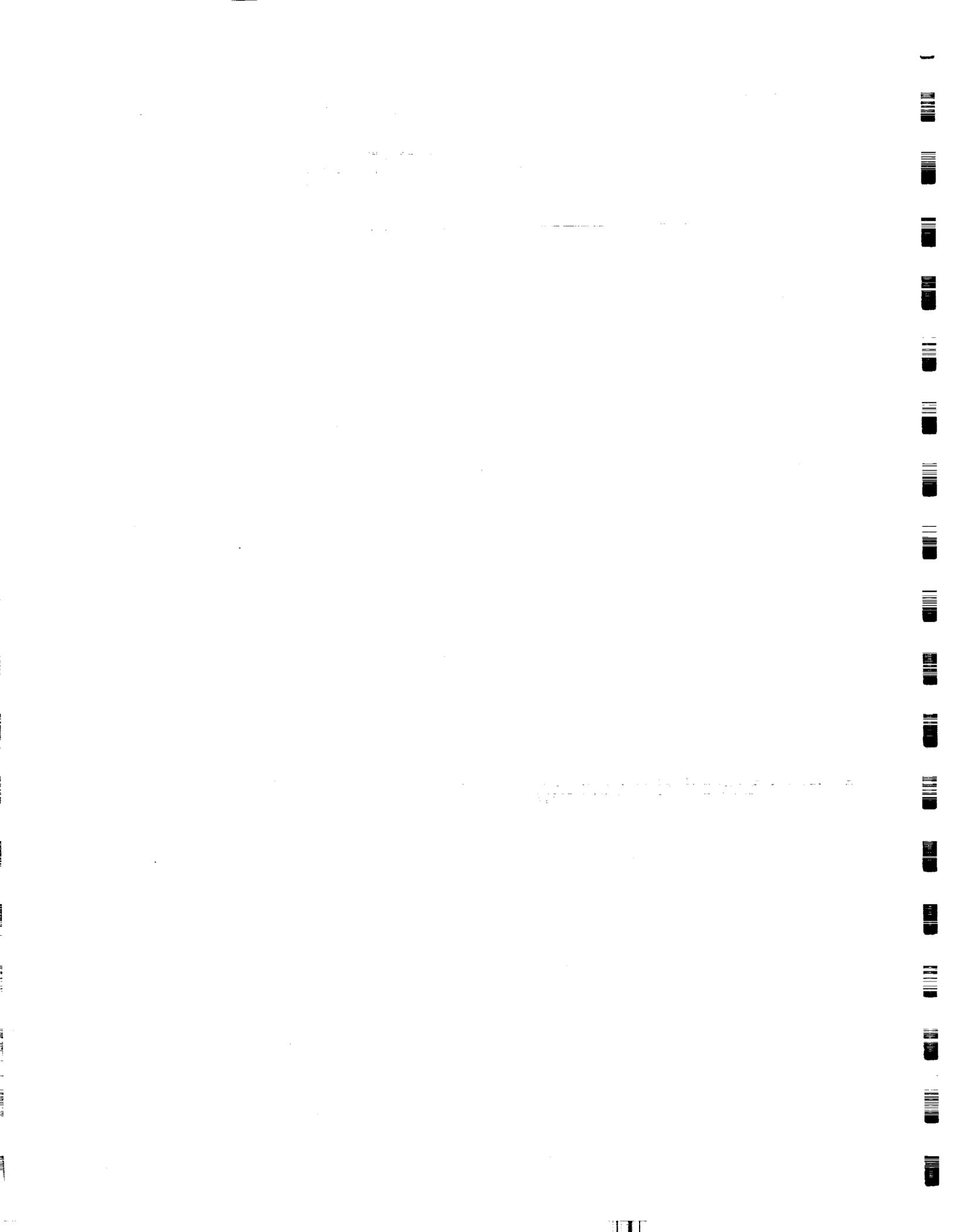
TIBKAT / Host STN: User has to be registered

Fax: (+511) 715936



7. Projects

- Storing and delivering fulltexts
- EDIL
- High-Speed Networking



The Technische Informationsbibliothek TIB
The Technical Information Library TIB

Uwe Rosemann, Hannover

1. General Informations

vu-graph 1

The Technische Informationsbibliothek Hannover (TIB) was founded in 1959 and is the Federal Republic of Germany's National Central Library for all areas of technology and related sciences, especially chemistry, computer science, mathematics and physics. It is the task of the TIB to acquire, and to make available, a comprehensive collection of conventional and non-conventional literature, especially foreign material, with particular emphasis on specialised new publications, which are difficult to obtain or in difficult languages.

As an institution of the State of Lower Saxony within the University of Hannover the TIB is financed 30 per cent by the Federal Government and 70 per cent by the Federal States. It is housed and organized in the same building as the University Library, founded in 1831, and the joint collection is available to users of both libraries, but the two libraries are separately financed. The users don't notice that there are two libraries; therefore I will always say in this report: TIB, not UB/TIB, though the following statistics and remarks include the university library, too.

The 242.5 staff members of the library work in 4 buildings, three of which are next to each other in the central University complex, whilst the fourth, a remote store of 850,000 volumes is a 10 minute car drive away.

2. Acquisition policy

vu-graph 2

Areas of excellence in the TIB's world-wide acquisitions are: technical and scientific journals, both general and specialised; conference proceedings; research reports; material from Eastern Europe and East Asia; dissertations; patents; standards, and technical regulations, as well as specialised dictionaries. The TIB subscribes to approximately 18,000 journals, including 4,300 from Germany, 5,100 from the rest of Europe, 3,200 from the USA and Canada, 1,200 from Eastern Europe and 3,200 from East Asia.

The TIB has a book stock of 2,750,000 items and 1,400,000 microforms. There are several special collections, for example: 985,000 reports and dissertations from the USA, 197,000 German dissertations and 97,000 research reports. Furthermore the library offers 1 million citations of translations of documents in a nonwestern language.

The library provides in a special department all German patents, all European patents (EP) since 1978, all patents from the USA since 1976 and all WIPO-patents (WO), most of them on CD-ROM.

Some 100,000 printed items and 50,000 microforms (microfiche and microfilms) are added to the collection annually, with electronic publications (CD-ROM and disks) being acquired in increasing numbers. In general the CD's contain bibliographic databases, which are made available in the local network of the library. In most cases the floppy disks store software and data from a book as accompanying material, users lend them together with the books.

In 1993 the acquisitions budget for the TIB, including binding costs was about DM 10 million, this means round about US\$ 6.5 million. German material accounts for about 30 per cent of the acquisitions and foreign

material 70 per cent. In other words, foreign material forms the bulk of the collection.

3. Public services

vu-graph 3

The local loan counts 23,000 readers; this number seems to be not very impressive. The explanation is the fact, that the UB/TIB -here it is necessary to say UB- as an university library is only responsible for engineering and science, but not for social sciences and humanities. There is another library in Hannover, which accepted that task.

In 1993 the local circulation systems notes down 612,000 requests for literature. From outside there were 430,000 orders, 206,000 of that came from the national Interlibrary loan, which is free of charge; 224,000 of that were realized by the document delivery service of the TIB, which is called TIBORDER and with costs.

TIBORDER is regularly used by 1,600 customers: 10 per cent of which are libraries, 23 per cent research institutions, 62 per cent companies and 5 per cent private individuals.

The vast majority of requests are for journal articles (66 per cent) and conference papers (24 per cent), with the main demand being for documents from the last 10 years (80 per cent of the incoming requests). For this reason complete volumes of serials and conference proceedings are not available on loan. Only photocopies of the individual articles are supplied. From a subject point of view, the most heavily requested material is in chemistry and chemical technology (19 per cent). In second place are electrical engineering and electronics (14 per cent), and in third place materials science (12 per cent).

4

The different ways of document ordering using TIBORDER will be presented the next but one section.

4. Co-operation with International database producers

vu-graph 4

The TIB is document supplier for the following hosts: DBI (german host, specialized for national library catalogues, for example the database ZDB, that means national database of journals in Germany), DIALOG, DIMDI (german host, life sciences), ESA/IRS (host of the European Space Agency), FIZ Technik/Datatar (specialized for engineering and economics) and SIN (co-operation between Japan, USA and Germany). The catalogue of the TIB is published as a database called TIBKAT, offered by STN.

The library delivers bibliographic references to several databases, for example NIIS or SIGIF. The TIB co-operates with International Translations Center (ITC) in Delft, Netherlands, and its database World Translation Index, which is offered by ESA/IRS and DIALOG.

An own department for documentation works on publications in environment and publications in horticulture.

5. The document delivery service of the TIB

vu-graph 5

The transparency gives you an overlook to the several ways of ordering and delivering documents with the TIBORDER-service.

5

At first the word "TIBQUICK" was the name for a project, which realized some ways of access to the TIB; today it means the express service for urgent requests.

The left side of the graphic demonstrates the way of input, the middle stands for the production in the library, on the right the output is shown.

There are different possibilities for an online order: the customer directly may login in our mailbox TIBMAIL via Datex-P (the german national x.25 connection) or Internet. In TIBMAIL you can order a single document, filling out an electronic order form, or you send a complete file of requests by file transfer.

Via the hosts DBI and STN the user may order directly and in realtime by the TIB, too. In case of the other hosts, the library downloads the requests three times a day.

PICA is an integrated library system, built in the Netherlands, which is used by several university libraries in Germany. The software also contains a module for Interlibrary loan, which in future has to be connected with TIBMAIL.

Besides the different ways of online ordering, the customer may use fax, phone or an order form (TIBFORM), which has to be payed in advance.

All the requests, especially the online ones, will be put in paper form in the library; the books are taken from the shelves and actually now, there is still a complicated and antiquated procedure of producing paper-copies: at first a microfilm is exposed, in a second step the microfilm will be re-enlarged to paper-form. Just in the next weeks a test-configuration of a new system will be installed in the TIB: We plan to scan all articles with a special book-scanner. There is only image-scanning, the file will be indexed only with the order number and by this way be brought together with the customer data

and the account system. Invoices are written automatically. We hope that in 1996 we are able to switch to the new system for all requests. The delivery of the documents follows conventionally by post, by fax or PC-fax or by email or filetransfer in the near future.

Some remarks to the method of accounting. There are three possibilities: to pay in advance, for example: buying the order-forms, to establish a deposit account or to be charged individually or by a collective bill for a fixed period.

I think this is one great advantage of the services of the TIB: You may order by fax or online without registration first

6. Costs

vu-graph 6

The TIB offers three kinds of orders, which differ from the quickness of delivery.

The standard service will be processed within 5-10 days, the express service with post delivery will be processed the same day, but needs additional time for distribution, the express service with fax transmission is brought to a close within two hours, when the request is submitted until 2 p.m.

There are three price lists, one for German research institutes, libraries etc. which are mainly financed by the German government, one list is valid for the rest of Germany, especially for commercial customers and all customers in Europe. The third price list is valid for all customers outside Europe. On the transparency you find the lists 2 and 3.

The transparency demonstrates once more the different ways of ordering.

7. Projects

vu-graph 7

At the end I will make some short remarks to some projects, the TIB is engaged in, which are important in the context of document delivery:

Storing and delivering fulltexts

The german copyright law forbids the repeated usage of scanned documents - I think, it's the same in the USA. The TIB is not able to make hundred or thousand of bilateral agreements with all publishers of its subscribed journals. So we want to speak with german publishers, libraries and other representations of interests to discuss general solutions (for Germany) and make allowance for the technological development and the increased demands of the users.

That is the theory. In practice the TIB will be probably involved in a german test case in the near future, initiated by the "Buchhändlervereinigung", the german group of interest for publishers and book sellers. I don't know how much time such a civil action will need, but we hope one possible result will be a standardized structure for procedures and costs for all publishers and libraries in Germany.

EDIL

Some partners of the European Union, the BLDSC in Great Britain, Pica in The Netherlands, INIST, Télésystèmes and the french ministry of research in France and the TIB work together in a project, called EDIL, that means "Electronic Document Interchange between Libraries".

They want to define standards on the basis of EDIFACT for sending electronic documents to some partner. Therefore for the different local

computer systems a national relay has to be developed, which can be used as an interface between the national and the international communication structures.

Finally the system should work for requests and document delivery of foreign literature, which is not found in the stocks of the own library.

High-speed networking

In Germany a lot of nets are working with low capacity: 64 kbps or 2 Mbps is the normal case.

Germany doesn't want to lose contact to the International development. therefore in several parts of the country high-speed networks are built with a capacity of 34 Mbps. The TIB is involved in a project, scanning coloured meteorological journals and present them with high speed for browsing on the workstation.

8. Some final remarks

The document delivery services of the library are used worldwide. nevertheless we are forced to open new markets to improve our returns. That is why the politics of economy in Germany doesn't stop at the budget of our library. So we have entered into negotiations with some commercial document suppliers to increase the number of requests with costs. Now I'm finished and I hope, some important informations about the "Technical Information Library" in Hannover, Germany and its services have become clear in the disposable time. Of course, I am ready to give further informations or to send some information material from Germany.